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THIS EVENING-MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Edwin Booth.

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THIS EVENING-PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA (Bariesque)-NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Lady Don.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-STREETS OF NEW YORK

DOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE OCEAN CHILD — ALBESTINI, THE DAY AND EVENING—CHEISTIAN MARTIRS—TWO HUND-RED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBUEGITS COLLEC-TION OF WILD ANIMALS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING—SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER—AT BATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. New York Circus Troup

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THIS EVENING - CINDER-LEON - MADAGASCAR BALLET THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. Prote

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POLITICAL.

The American News Company will soon publish a "Letter on the Reconstruction of the Union," written by Judge John W. Edmonds to Senator Morgan. It discusses the Constitutional questions, the powers of the cusses the Constitutional questions, the powers of the President and Congress, the condition of the South, the President and Congress, the condition of the South, the President the Democratic policy, and its spirit is fairly expressed in the following paragraph: "I have often noticed in the halls of Congress and elsewhere disquisitions as to what is now the true status of the Confederate States. Some claim that they are States still, and entitled to all rights as such; some that they are conquered provinces, and others that they are States with their rights as such in obeyance, &c. Of what use are all these subtic distinctions, these metaphysical refinements, which have prevailed so long at the South that they have caused the people to reason themselves out of house and home, out of property, country, and political rights. people to reason themselves out of house and home, or of property, country, and political rights. For my par I say, Away with them alt! What we want is practice good sense that shall produce overywhere obedience it the supremacy of the law and a happy reunion through but all the land."

VIRGINIA.

BY THEMSELPS TO THE TRIBERS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—A bill was reported to the Senate to-day for calling a State Convention. It is understood that the House Committee will also report a

MARYLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE. Annapolis, March 6 .- A majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Maryland Legislature has reported against allowing street cars to run on Sunday. A cancers was held to-night relative to the United States Senatorship in place of Gov. Swann. The new bill providing for the election of the Mayor and City Conneil of Baltimore was introduced in the Senate to-day. The Baltimore and Potomae Railroad bill has passed the Senate.

IMPEACHMENT. Justice Horseley of the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, will be tried before the New Jersey Legislature to day upon the charges recently preferred against him, with a view to his impeachment.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

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13 Civil Court reports, the Money Article, and Markets appear on the second page, and Literary Items on the sixth page.

Among other recent conquests of the Mexican Republicans is that of Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico.

The Republican caucus of the House voted yesterday to adjourn from next Monday to May 8, but the confirmation of that decision will depend upon the readiness of the Senate.

The Hon. Lewis Selye, representative in Congress of the Rochester district of our State, was called an Independent Democrat in a recent Washington dispatch. He is a Republican, and has ever been, though he received the Democratic vote of the district last Fall.

Chief-Justice Allen, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, has resigned his position. He was an original Free Soil leader, in the days when the cause of Freedom was strong only in its justice. Judge Allen is a lawyer of rare ability and learning, and now leaves the bench from long-continued ill health.

A bill was reported in the State Senate, yesterday, authorizing a railroad in Broadway, L'exington-ave., and other streets of this city. There are all reasons against the passage of this bill, or any bill that adds to the obstacles to travel and the inconvenience of the public. New-York wants no more surface railroads; it has now too many; and every additional rail the wishes of the people.

By Mr. McCulloch's monthly statement it appears that on the 1st of March \$1,464,855,191 was the sum of our debt bearing coin interest; \$787,028,880 is the total of debt with interest in currency, and \$424,126,583 the total of debt next ten years as follows: bearing no interest. The whole amount of our debt is \$2,690,587,289, and the cash in Treasury \$159,823,329. Comparing his present figures with his previous monthly statement, we find that the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury is about \$12,000,000 less than last month.

The New-Hampshire canvass is unusually Gen. Harriman, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. Sinclair, his opponent, are debuting the issues before the people, and, our correspondence states, with profit to the Republican ticket. The chief danger to our cause was the disappointment felt by the friends of Mr. Stearns, Gen. Harriman's competitor for the nomination; but we are glad to know that it is entirely removed, and that personal preferences will cause and if our full vote is called out. Messes, Ela. Stevens, and Benton should be elected by increased majorities.

the sanction of our Police Commissioners and Health Beard. It punishes with a fine of \$500 property-holders who lease their hogses for the ise of prostitutes, and with the same fine keepers of such houses. This penalty is in fact a license. The Police Board is directed to keep records of all such hoffses and their inmates, and have authority to summon their keepers before it. The registered women are not allowed to remove being reported to the police. These are the main features of a bill which deliberately-sanctions a crime under the pretense of restraining it, and encourages vice by undertaking to protect the

The important fact is announced in our Washington telegrams that at the caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, held last night, the majority were clearly in favor of the impeachment of the President; though no rash or hasty action was taken. The debate upon the method of pursuing the investigation began by the Judiciary Committee of the late Congress was chiefly between Gen. Butler and Mr. Bingham, the latter believing that impeachment should be attempted unless conviction should be made certain by the investigation. The new members were desirous that they should be represented in the Committee, but it was decided that the seven members of the late Committee should continue the investigation.

The Assembly Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns, and Counties are soon to give a hearing to the combined liquor-dealers, who desire them to report a bill to amend the law of last Winter. We have already expressed our opinion that this law, which is, owing to Judge Cardozo, only just getting fairly into operation, ought not to be touched this year, except, perhaps, to add the lower part of Westehester to the Excise district. Least of all should it be amended at the instigation of the liquor-dealers. They will, of course, employ able counsel, and we trust the friends of the law will be prepared to meet them. The liquor-dealers, bowever, have made one mistake. The ostentatious manner in which they raised money to procure the amendment | it be the products of our gold mines and of secure their object, should be sufficient to defeat them at once.

Gen. Whittlesey's report of the condition of the freedmen, which we receive from Washington, embodies the personal observations of a wellknown, conscientious officer, now Inspector-General under Gen. Howard. He has traveled 7,501 miles, and long enough and far enough to reach a good portion of the whole truth. His report of the prospects of education in Louisiana and Arkansas is reassuring, but shows us painfully that in portions of both these States the negroes are still the victims of terrorism. "In many

" Southern man of outrage against a freedman." We have heard the story before, and of every State from Virginia to Texas. We hear it coupled with accounts of murder and destitution. We shall continue to hear it as long as the strong arm of the nation is withheld from the support of the law. Happily, the day is passed for making that worst of compromises -the one between the bayonet and the whiphand, and that, too, by order of the President of the United States.

The State Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 20 to 9, amended the bill for a Constitutional Convention by limiting the elective franchise to males. This is a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate recently authorized women to vote for delegates,-action understood at the time to be more of a compliment to the gentler sex than a recognition of the claims urged in their behalf. The principal debate was upon an amendment to provide that those entitled to vote for members of Assembly shall alone be qualified to vote for delegates-the effect of which would be to exclude colored men from voting.

THE MODE OF RESUMPTION. Our esteemed correspondent J. S. P., in his

last letter on Resumption, says: Inst letter on Kesumption, 83ys:

"As to the policy of sudden resumption, I have no faith that it could be maintained if undertaken; because I believe the eredit we should require in Europe, over and above our speck reserves, to retire the amount of currency it would be found necessary to redeem of the existing in ordinate supply, in order to bring the volume down to the wants of our internal trade, would not be found available. That credit would need to be, probably, several hundred millions, and the sum is too great to be brought under control."

-Dissenting entirely from this view of the main question, we here restate our reasons for our faith.

The Government holds, in round numbers, One Hundred Millions of coin; its outstanding Greenbacks are about Four Hundred Millions, whereof the National Banks hold, and must do their best to retain, over One Hundred Millions. The Treasury, then, must endeavor to meet all demands for coin from a reserve of One Hundred Millions, backed by its daily income. Can it do so?

It is an element of the problem by no means to be ignored that ours is this day the largest specie-producing country on earth. The official estimate of our last year's product is One Hundred and Six Millions-an aggregate larger than that of any former year, and still rapidly increasing. With the Pacific Railroad in operation to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains-and it will be there before the close of 1867-we can produce Gold at least twenty-five per cent, cheaper than we have ever yet done. laid down in our streets will be in contempt of | If we assume its average cost in 1865 at \$225 in coin per pound Troy, we can produce it in 1863 at or below \$175 per pound. In other words, we can mine at an average profit instead of an average loss. That this will largely stimulate and increase the production, is inevitable. We estimate our National product of Specie for the

1867.....\$120,000,000 1872.....\$250,000,000 150,000,000 1873. 275,000,000 180,000,000 1874. 275,000,000 180,000,000 1874.... 1809..... 200,000,000 1875..... 225,000,000 1876 300,000,000

1871 \$2,275,000,000. Does it become a country with such a pros-

pect to holster itself up on printed lies? Now, if we are to require extra credit in Europe, it must be for one (or both) of two reasons: 1. To redeem (purchase) a portion of goods henceforth purchased in excess of our exports. But we believe that no dime would be required on the former, account, and little or none on the latter.

about One Billion of Dellars, whereof some Six Hundred Millions is in the form of Gov- law provided for the abandonment of its abno division in the Republican vote. Three crement Bonds; the residue consists of the solute control of the Rebel States, and gave members of the XLth Congress are to be stocks and bonds of States, Railroads, &c., them the power to fix the period of their reelected by New-Hampshire on Tuesday next, with some balances due to bankers and man- storation. ufacturers on mercantile accounts Hundred Millions of U. S. bonds have been journals declare the new law an act of tyranny, bought at prices running up from 49 to 80 per and, with equal approach to unanimity, hold the We print the bill reported in our Legislature and sold now-generally, at a profit; and so rule. The infamous act of Congress, the into restrict prostitution in New-York, which has they can be after our resumption. But they famous madness of Congress, the insult to the will be far less likely to be sent then than South, are the Southern definitions of the bill. now; because the naked fact of our resump- It is not the authority of the bayonet that tion will evince a strength and courage on our chiefly arouses this storm of indignation-that increase the market value of our promises to pay. The banker or retired capitalist who bought our Five-Twenties at 50 or 60 per cent. and has seen them advance pretty steadily to 75 or 80, is not likely to sell them because we their price has risen in consequence to 85 or 90. On the contrary, he will be apt to say, "I am getting my six per cent. regularly in gold, and my investment would sell to-day for 30 per cent, more than it cost me, 10 more than it was worth a year ago: I guess I'll hold on to it; for these Yankees seem to be getting on pretty well considering." And he

with his accruing interest. Our State and Railroad stocks and bonds resumption, because the interest or dividends thereon, now paid in greenbacks, would thenceforth be paid in coin or its equivalent: hence the holders, seeing their investment rise in value, would naturally cherish and increase

As to our mercantile balances, they are generally payable in gold now, and would be so payable after resumption. But creditors are not apt to press debtors harder because they are becoming more solvent than they were.

Now as to Imports and Exports: Does any man really believe that Resumption would increase the former or diminish the latter? Certainly not. All who know enough to cross Broadway in tolerable safety must realize that the expansion of our Currency has so inflated the prices of products that this country has become an excellent market to sell in and a bad one to buy in-that, after reducing everything to gold, prices are higher here in the average than almost anywhere else—that Labor, Food, Clothing, Lodging, &c., are relatively dear among us—we say because of our expanded foe. "We are the abject slaves of the most Currency; you may attribute it to whatever "unprincipled tyrants that ever disgraced the cause you will. Shrewd, sharp dealers bring merchandise here to sell in large amounts, but buy sparingly of our products in return, unless

of the law-and their boasts that money would Mr. McCulloch's wholesale manufactory of promises that are not lies-of promises to pay principal and interest in coin. These, they can buy in any quantity at 20 to 25 per cent. discount; and thus our foreign debt is being steadily increased. But let us resume, and imported goods would be less salable and their importation less profitable than now, because fewer would be able to buy them, while domestic produce would also fall, because fewer would be able to hold it. The operator in stocks or produce who now makes \$20,000 by a bold spec., doesn't grudge his wife a \$1,000 Cashmere shawl or brocade dress; but, when are still the victims of terrorism. "In many he comes to sell at a loss, she will be under the disagreeable necessity of retrimining her

the country will be the richer for it in the long run. We shall buy less and sell more, and soon begin to reduce our foreign debt, in-

stead of continually increasing it.
Of course, we presume that our Currency would be gradually diminished in volume as it increased in value; but we do not desire any simply that our Government shall cease to lie by the ream. We see no practical use in remake the Legal Dollar equal in value to a real dollar, so that the Legal Tender act would work no wrong and impose no hardship. Make the Greenback dollar equal in value to legal tender would be of no account to a creditor, while a debtor might often be shielded legal right to pay his debt in such lawful money as he happened to possess.

to the present volume of our Currency being too large or otherwise, or as to the preferability of Gold to Greenbacks or Greenbacks to the notes of National Banks. We only insist that greenbacks shall be redeemable at sight in gold, and National bank notes in greenbacks, so that the people may take their choice. Experience will soon determine how much Currency we need; when that amount, and no more, will remain in circulation, and the proportion of Gold, Greenbacks, and Bank notes, will be such as the public interest and convenience shall require.

We decidedly object to prospective Resumption, that it is calculated to depress Enterprise and diminish Employment. The capitalist will neturally say, "I can't afford to improve a farm, or build a house, or make any permanent improvement whatever; because labor and 'materials will be cheaper as we approach 'resumption: so I will hoard my means and wait." Hence idleness, want, and suffering. But let us resume at once, and, after a transient pause, the price of labor, materials, and every commodity, will adjust itself to the new basis; and then houses may be built and lands improved, with a reasonable expectation of profit. Mechanics will not obtain \$4 per day, as now; but \$3 will buy as much as \$4 does at present, and there will be more building, more planting, and everything will soon be looking up. We rest on these truths:

I. He who owes debts fully due ought to pay them if he can.

II. It is the interest of all sound Business and useful Industry that our Currency should be of fixed and uniform value, and that a dollar should mean the same to-day, to-morrow, and every day in the year.

III. "The true way to prepare for Resump-'tion is to resume." So says Salmon P. Chase; and we most heartily agree with him.

ECHOES FROM REBEL STATES. So much freedom of action is given to the

Southern people by the Reconstruction bill, that their opinions are now of unusual importance, and for this reason we print, in another column, extracts from nearly all the leading papers of the Rebel States. What they thought of the Freedmen's Bureau, or the Civil Rights bill, was of little practical matter, for these were laws which no opinions could affect. But the spirit in which they receive the Reconstruction bill is of profound our present debt held there; or 2. To pay for interest to the North; for while that imposes a law, it offers a method by which the provisions of that law may be in part nullified. The organic changes it is intended to make, the harmony it is hoped it will restore, can only Our existing debt to Europe amounts to be entirely secured by the voluntary action of the Southern people. Congress in making this

With sea cent, of their face. These can be sent here plan of reconstruction to be worse than military part that will inevitably exalt our credit and could be borne-it is the method of restoration. "Any military rigor," says The Charleston Dispatch, "is preferable to the voluntary debasement and infamy, and the permanent, irre-"trievable ruin the Southern States will incur by adopting the terms of this bill." Impartial from one house to another without the fact have resumed Specie Payment, or because suffrage, and the exclusion of Rebel leaders from the work of reconstruction, are the hated conditions, to which we are told the South will never submit. It demands as a right that it shall reënter the Union as it left the Union, without penalties, without reforms, without concessions. It admits 'no crime in treason and rebellion, and therefore no need for reconstruction; when Lee surrenwould hold on, and probably buy a little more | dered, reconstruction was accomplished; the North is now the sole obstacle to peace. These are the dogmas upon which the Rebel States held abroad would all be increased in value by have based their peremptory demand for representation, and these the principles which the North will never admit-cannot admit, without conceding its actions for six years to have been as cruel and causeless as the worst enemics of the Union assert.

We think it is plain that the Rebel States are opposed to accepting the offer of Congress, and yield to military rule only because that cannot be helped. "The only good reason "for not appealing to arms in this con-'juncture," says The Macon New Era, "is the hopelessness of success." Appeal must be made to the Supreme Court; that failing, nothing is left but abject submission. In these dark colors the picture is painted; a people enslaved, sovereign States deprived of their rights, are the themes of those who would forget that bravery was coupled with treason, and that sovereign States themselves destroyed the rights they now long to regain. In this despondent mood the South, anxious to exaggerate its martyrdom, hopes the spectacle of its miseries will excite the pity of its remorseless earth." How long this hysterical passion will last we do not venture to predict, but at present we find the Rebel States firmly resolved to suffer any penalty rather than make a solitary concession of principle to the Government. "We must do nothing;" 'let not our people aid in their own degrada-"an affirmation of disgrace;" "we can live under such a damnable tyranny, but if we consent to it, we deserve it." It is in this way that the generous and just offer of Congress is received, and the loyal States are expressly informed that "it is not for the peodifficulties."

themselves. By the spirit in which they surrendered, the spirit in which after their surrender the penalties of their crimes were in no case imposed by the Government, agreed to receive from him \$5,000. Such an they are bound to give up to us the prize for which we fought -a perfect report, which simply said that Mr. Smythe de-Union, a regenerated nation, Freedom and clared his intention to give the said sums to legislation to this end. What we demand is Equality for all. We are glad to see that of the organs of Southern opinion some in part admit these sacred obligations, and are anxious pealing the Legal Tender act; we would only to believe that with reflection will come it can only be decided upon the evidence Mr. wisdom and moderation. Let the Rebel States | Hulburd has printed, and that which Mr. remember that this is the second time the loyal States have offered them fair terms of representation, strict but not unkind. They rejected a Gold dollar, and its being or not being a the Constitutional Amendment as an insult, and threaten to defeat the intent of this law by refusing to take any part in its execution. But from an exhibition of spite or malice by his they are in error if they suppose that, by the injury the North endures from their indiffer-ence and inaction, it will be diverted from a We refuse to be drawn into controversy as purpose which it knows to be just, and generous, because Mercy and Justice in the highest sense are one,

"CONSERVATIVE" NIGGERS.

The World, after a little coy hesitation, frankly advises its Southern friends to accept the situation, organize under the Reconstruction act, and fraternize with the negroes. It says:

ation, organize under the Reconstruction act, and fraternize with the negroes. It says:

"In the interior of the South, the negroes will be brought into contact only with Conservative influences, and their temporary inability to read readers them impervious to Radical appeals through the press. This is a condition of things which ought to be improved while it lasts, by such kind treatment and educational helps as will lead them to look to their White neighbors, instead of the distant Yankees, as their benefactors. Vote they will, under the new regime, in any event. It depends on the great body of intelligent planters whether the ballot in their hands shall prove an unmiligated and intolerable curse, or a harmicas means of education and a bond of attachment to the communities in which they live. The regular election in Virginia takes place in May, only two months hence, and the future tranquillity of that influential state hinges upon the decision which she may meanwhile make. In several of her counties, the negro population outnumbers the White. Peace and order in those counties obviously depend upon courting and controlling the negro vote. To abstain from political action under such circumstances, would be an infatuated resignation to ruin. A workman must not quarrel with his tools, when he can get no better. The less political power the South possess, the more it behooves them to make an effective use of what little they have. To win against odds by superior skill is altogether better than despondency and tame surrorder. To prevent the negroes voting under the new law is impossible. It will be more politic and sagnious to manage them than to out-vote them, although in most districts they can be out-voted. But the blindest policy of all would be to stand still and do nothing, thus Radicalizing the negroes, and thereby Africanizing the South." Remarks .- The better half of the above is

quite true; and it is a striking confirmation of what we have been urging upon the Southern politicians ever since Lee's surrender. Had those politicians been wise enough to anticipate Lincoln's second Proclamation of Freedom by decreeing universal and instant Emancipation, calling every able-bodied negro to arms, and promising him forty acres of good land on the return of Peace with Independence, they would probably have triumphed. Lee and his lieutenants were ready for this; but the politicians would not be taught by events, but insisted that, having begun the contest for Slavery, they must fight for Slavery to the last, though the certainty of defeat thereby stared them full in the face. So they only consented to free and arm the negroes after their cause had become hopeless. The Union having triumphed by Emancipa-

tion, it was the manifest policy, the clear interest, of the Southerners, to turn at once to the Blacks and say, "We upheld Slavery so long 'as we could, because we believed it best for us and for you. But Slavery is dead and you are free: now we will show you that we were honest in our devotion to Slavery by treating you justly and kindly as freemen. Choose your wisest and best men for consultation with us; let them tell us what guaranties you require for your rights, and they shall be freely accorded. We are of different races, and must remaia so; but we are all Americans and Southerners; and, if we do not henceforth live in harmony, it shall not be our fault." The Southrons can persist in the old folly if

they will. As the Dutch justice correctly deshall bite his own nose off, then he will bite it "off." And it is very clear that the Southrons cannot now control the negro vote as they would if they had anticipated Lincoln's second Proclamation of Freedom, nor even as they might if they had frankly accepted the situation upon Lee's surrender. They cannot safely count, as The World would have them, on the regroes' "temporary inability to read;" for, in his age, intelligence is sped on the wings of the lightning. The negroes that have been murdered and the negro school-houses that have been burned-not by Republicans-will bother them. The foolishly tyrannical laws they have enacted since Lee's surrender touching Negro Testimony, Negro Labor, Negro Land-owning. Negro Arms-bearing, &c., will all rise up in judgment against them. But the better class of old planters are still regarded with kindly confidence and affection by thousands of their exslaves, and can exert a great influence over them if it be not neutralized by incorrigibles of the school of the Monroes and Pollards, with the donkeys who will want to run "White 'Man's tickets," as at Georgetown, as if on purpose to repel every negro vote. The political power of "the South" is not diminished-it is largely increased-by the new order of things; but whether the old rulers of "the South' shall or shall not hereafter wield that power, is a question of peculiar interest to themselves. If they have finally resolved that the Blacks shall never vote with nor for them, they will probably now achieve that end, if no other.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE'S DEFENSE. The letter to the President from the counsel of Collector Smythe, elsewhere printed, to which the latter gentleman's signature is appended, does not embody any evidence in his favor, but is simply a flat contradiction of the report on our Custom-House frauds made by the Congress Committee on Public Expenditures. The elaborate defense of the Collector from charges that were not made against him occupies much of the letter, and seems to us entirely satisfactory; nor is there any reason to doubt that soldiers and good clerks were appointed by Mr. Smythe to places in the Custom-House, But these are not questions in dispute. Mr. Smythe is accused by the Committee of profligate practices, extravagance, and wanton interference with the rights of merchants, in connection with the General Order business, and this accusation needs to be fairly met. Mr. Smythe dismisses it in a paragraph, in which no assertion of the Committee is shown to be incorrect. It is admitted that the price for which the General Order business was sold was 'tion;" "we can submit, but will not organize to have been divided among the Collector's political friends, members of Congress, and a lady of the name of Perry. It is admitted that the first transfer of the business disturbed so many "rings" that Mr. Smythe recalled it. and the only point made is his assertion that he never received a dollar from the transaction. 'ple of the South to help them out of their | We need not question Mr. Smythe's word, but must say that when charges are formally made We think differently. We hold that it is for by a Committee of Congress against a Revethe people of the South to help the nation out nue officer, the public have a right to of difficulties of which their treason and re- expect more than a simple denial. Charges "ble to get evidence sufficient to convict a old dresses and wearing her old shawls, and nothing without doing wrong to us and to met. We gladly give Mr. Smythe the benefit Alabama, editor of The Memphis Appeal, and Raphael Semmes of the parallelin,

of the publication of his letter, and of the speeches of Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson, in the Senate yesterday, denying that they each agreement, however, was not asserted in the these Senators. The matter is not to be settled by letter-writing. The Collector and the Committee are at issue on a question of fact, and Smythe may be expected to print.

KENTUCKY.

The "Conservative" Unionists held a State gathering at Frankfort yesterday to decide on their course in the pending election. We may have advices from it in our telegraphic columns this morning.

To show how clean is the sweep made by the ex-Rebels who now run the regular Democratic machine in Kentucky, we contrast the representatives in the late Congress (House) with the Democratic candidates now in nomination, Dem. Candidates for the XLth.

VIZ:

Dist. XXXIXth Congress.

I.—Levi S. Trimble,

II.—Burwell C. Ritter,

III.—Elijah Hise,

IV.—Aaron Harding,

V.—Lovell H. Rousseau,

VI.—George S. Shanklin,

VIII.—William H. Randall,

IX.—Samuel McKee, Dem. Candidates for the XI Levi S. Trimble. John Young Brown. Elijah Hise. J. Proctor Knott. Asa P. Grover. Thomas L. Jones. James B. Beck. G. M. Adams, jr.

-Only two of the seven "Conservatives" renominated, though four more are bitterly Copperhead. Gen. Rousseau, having fought for the Union had no ghost of a chance. John Young Brown is a representative man of the ticket, and what he represents we shall let his own words tell. We quote from a letter written by him in 1861; "Not one man or one "dollar will Kentucky furnish Lincoln to aid him in his unholy war against the South. 'If this Northern army shall attempt to cross "our borders we will resist it to the death, "and if one man shall be found in our Commonwealth to join him, he ought, and I believe he will, be shot down before he leaves the State." Since thisatrocious declaration was first made, its author has frequently repeated it, and we have no knowledge that to this day

he has changed his opinions. The Radicals, though they have two of the Representatives chosen in 1865, carried but one district (Randall's) in 1866. Still, they polled over 58,000 votes; and they have now nominated a clean ticket, determined to win a victory if possible-at all events, to deserve one. They polled more than twice as many votes last year as they gave Lincoln in 1864; their total vote standing thus:

1864....27,786 1865....42,082 1866....58,005 We hope to chronicle another advance in 1867. They have a good State ticket, and mean to have candidates for Congress in every district. They can hardly hope to wipe out the 37,944 majority rolled up against them last year, but they go at it as if they were sure of at least heavily reducing it.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TROY CHARTER ELECTION. The following is the vote for Mayor in Troy, on Tuesday, as compared with the vote for Governor last Fall:

J. L. Plage, Jas. Forsyth. Hoffman. 3,009 3,274 Total.....3,417

Flagg's majority, 255; Fonton's majority, 591 The total vote cast this year was 6,779, against 7,139 last Fall, showing a difference of 816 in favor of the Democrats. - As compared with Flagg's majority at the charter election last year, however, the Democrats lose 213 votes, cided, "If God Almighty decrees that a man | their majority at that time being 408. The Common Coun-Supervisors, 3 Democrats and 7 Republicans, and the School Commissioners, 5 to 5. The County Board of Sapervisors stands 15 Republicans to 11 Democrats, a Ro publican gain of 4.

POUGHKEEPSIE CHARTER ELECTION. The following is the vote for Collector in Poughkeepsic on Tuesday, as compared with the vote for Gov-

ernor last Fall. Innis (Rep.) was unsulmously elected

Dem. 274 247 283 283 Total...1,366 987......1.620 Frost's majority, 379 Fenton's majority, 1,413 The total vote this year was 2,353, a falling off of 683. The above table shows a Republican gain of 169.

elected Mayor by 168 majority. The Democrats elect all their city ticket, with the exception of Overseer of the Poor. (Last year, the Republican Mayor had a majority of 46. He is now a Johnson man.) ERIE COUNTY. BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BUFFALO, March 6.-The town elections in Eria

UTICA.

At the city election, Charles W. Wilson, Democrat, was

County on Tuesday resulted in the election of fourteen Democratic and eleven Republican Supervisors. The full Board will stand: Democrats, 26; Republicans, 24. Last year it stood: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 22. ITHACA ELECTION.

ITHACA, March 6.—The Republicans carry everything except Trustee in the Second Ward. Stoddard, for President, has so majority. Last year the Democrats carried every Ward and their President by about 20 majority.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 6 .- The visiting firemen from

New-York were received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and prominent citizens to-day, at the City Hall. They will be banqueted to-night by the Charleston Fire Department. VIRCINIA. BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

tists for infringement of Goodyear & Cummings's Hard

RICHMOND, March 6 .- The suits against the den-

Rubber, or Vulcanite Patents, in this city, terminated in the Supreme Court of this District to-day, by a final de-cree sustaining the patent, and granting a perpetual in-junction against the defendants. KENTUCKY. DAMAGE BY THE STORM. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—The rains have washed way 160 feet of the trestlework on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, beside doing other damage. This will blockade the road for a couple of weeks, and prevent the transportation of freight south.

TENNESSEE.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT CHATTANOOGA. BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 6 .- We have had a four days' storm, and the bridges are down in all directions. The bridge of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Whiteside Station, 110 feet high, has been carried off. Communication North and East is entirely cut off. The bridge over the Tennessee River at this place has been carried off. It is 900 yards long. The country is flooded.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 6 .- The New Metropolitan Police bill, which has passed to the second reading in the Legislature, is creating a panic among the and there is a great consternation on account of it. The Rebels boldly protest against it. The Avalanche, in an article to-day, defies Brownlow and the Teunessee Legislatura.

The Rebel Gen. Albert Pike has become principal editor